# THE SPECIES OF SINODENDRON (LUCANIDÆ)

BY MELVILLE H. HATCH*

*Sinodendron* is one of those genera that seem to unite the Pacific coast of North America more closely with the Palæarctic region than with other portions of North America. The three species of this genus are known respectively from Europe, the North American Pacific Coast, and Azerbaijan and Trans-Caspia. The larvæ inhabit the decaying wood of the dead and dying trunks, stumps, and logs of various deciduous trees (alder, beech, ash, willow, etc.), but do not appear to injure the living tree.

In the following key the characters of *persicum* are drawn from the original description.

A.1 Elytral intervals coarsely punctate; ♂ with transverse pronotal ridge emarginate on either side of median lobe.

B.1 Elytral intervals less coarsely punctate. Male: cephalic horn feebly constricted at base; pronotum less coarsely punctate, with large lateral areas caudad to the transverse ridge and the middle line impunctate; lateral protuberances of transverse pronotal ridge less prominent but about equal in width to the median lobe; transverse ridge terminating at anterior angles of pronotum, the sides of the pronotum in front feebly convergent with an evident longitudinal impression. Female: pronotum with conspicuous raised impunctate transverse and longitudinal areas. Europe and adjacent portions of Asia, Caucasus. (*americanum* Beauv., *juvenile* Muls.) ..... *cylindricum* L.

B.2 Elytral intervals less coarsely punctate. Male: cephalic horn not constricted at base, gradually narrowed from base to apex; pronotum more coarsely punctate, without evidence of impunctate areas in front of transverse ridge and only feebly developed impunctate areas behind the ridge; lateral protuberances of transverse ridge minute; transverse ridge terminating at the side margin of the pronotum well behind apex, the sides of the pronotum in front strongly convergent with a feeble impression behind the ridge. Female: pronotum without transverse impunctate spaces. California to Washington ..... ..... *rugosum* Mann.

A.2 Elytral intervals broad, almost impunctate except at apex. Male: transverse pronotal ridge not emarginate on either

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* Contribution from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the University of Washington.

side of base of median lobe; cephalic horn strongly constricted at base; pronotum without impunctate area in front of transverse ridge, behind the ridge an extensive impunctate area attaining the sides but not the base, the sides without impressed area. Female: pronotum with transverse impunctate areas. Azerbaijan (Talysh) and Trans-Caspia (Kopeh Dagh).....*persicum* Reitt.

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## MELLISSODES MYSOPS COCKERELL NESTING IN OREGON (ANTHOPHORIDÆ, HYM.)

BY H. A. SCULLEN

*Oregon State Agricultural College*

On July 2, 1926, the writer found a colony of *Melissodes mysops* Ckll. nesting in the side of a sand bank at the top of a sea cliff in the Coos Bay region on the Oregon coast. The colony was about fifty feet above the high-water mark on the Cape Argo Lighthouse grounds. It consisted of about sixty individual nests scattered for a distance of about twenty feet along the top of the cliff. Numerous females were seen busily carrying in pollen, while several males were hovering about the openings. Both males and females were taken from nearby thistles (Cirsium sp.). Two nests opened showed a collection of pollen, but no evidence of eggs.

On July 13, the colony was again visited. On opening nests half-grown larvæ were found in some, while in others eggs were still present. The nests were visited a third time on July 21. Several larvæ appeared full grown. Very few females were seen. No males were in evidence. A few females were still carrying pollen. Specimens were also taken several miles farther south on the beach cliffs.

As far as the writer has been able to determine, this is the first record of this species for Oregon, and also of its nesting habitat.

Specimens taken were determined by Miss Grace Sandhouse, of the National Museum.

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### NOTE

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